

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly The Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 45, NO. 7.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1922.

SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

Foundry Stiffens Again; Wide Range in Quality; Still Wider Price Range

Buying of Coke for Furnace
Use Has Very Nearly
Ceased.

PROBLEM OF COAL SUPPLY

A Troublesome One for By-Product
Plants; Receipts Very Irregular as
Stocks Become Depleted; Iron Mar-
ket Narrow; Light Steam Coal Calls.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The foundry coke market has stiffened again, \$15 having been obtained in some cases for good grades. The advance was not in keeping with the course of the coal market, for while coal prices are high coke prices are relatively higher still. Nor can it be said that the price is due to there being particularly heavy demand, for all the comment on the market is that it is a very narrow affair, with demand very limited in point of tonnage, but with offerings equally or more restricted.

Coal production in the Connellsville region has been increasing more or less steadily, but the increases have been chiefly on the part of the furnace ovens, particularly by the leading interest, and any increase that occurs in merchant production appears to be absorbed by contract obligations. There are various contracts in force, made at different times and at widely different prices.

There is quite a range of prices on coke, according to the quality. In coke offered as of "foundry" grade there is a range, according to quality, while the whole range is wider still, for coke that is offered as of "furnace" grade usually goes to foundries also, its use being more or less feasible according to the character of foundry operations conducted. There has been practically no buying of coke by blast furnaces for a long time past, the price being altogether prohibitive. There is of course no contract market in coke, and the spot market stands quoted substantially as follows:

Furnace \$14.00-\$14.50

Foundry \$15.50-\$15.00

In Pittsburgh coke and iron circles the common view in the past couple days, since the Cleveland agreement on a union-coal mining scale, is that the Connellsville region strike will now play out in short order. In some quarters the prediction is made that so more than a fortnight will be required for a general stampede to occur.

The opinion rests upon an analysis of what may be in the minds of the miners, and such analysis is always an uncertain matter.

Operations at by-product coke ovens continue to decrease, but by no means in any regular manner. Each plant has its own problem. Some have stocks of coal still, though they are now of very moderate proportions, others are dependent entirely on current receipts. There is nothing like regularity in receipts of coal. Receipts and shipments have practically no connection with each other. In the past few days one by-product plant has received a large consignment of coal which started on its way in June. At various points there are large quantities of coal stalled en route. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, at Pittsburgh, is receiving some coal, but has nearly exhausted its very large stock, and is operating three blast furnaces, against six in operation until two or three weeks ago.

In steel products generally there is pressure to buy small prompt lots, with few producers offering any early shipments, and the market is thus made to present an appearance of greater strength than it really possesses, for the tonnage involved in the inquiry is not large in the aggregate. Steel mills are advancing prices, but the advanced prices are of interest only as regards early deliveries, there being no disposition to transact business for the more distant future.

The pig iron market continues to be a very narrow affair, involving spot or very prompt deliveries only. Consumers do not know how much pig iron they will be able to use in the next few months. Some have stocks, others have none from them on old purchases. The only market activity there is comes from a consumer here and there seeking a relatively small lot to cover immediate necessities. Sales in such cases are practically made out of tonnage stocks, and as these stocks are small and poorly assortied prices advance now and then without difficulty. Prices in general are up about a dollar a ton in the last week, last sales reported having been at the following figures.

Youngstown \$27.00
Bessemer \$27.00
Basic \$25.80
Foundry \$28.00
Malleable \$29.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.77. In some instances foundry iron seems to have brought more than \$29. Valley. There are no regular offerings at any price, each purchase involving a separate negotiation.

The Connellsville coke market ruled

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1922			WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1922					
	DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,103	6,470	12,003	6,6300	18,103	6,182	12,271	6,830	62,830
Lower Connellsville	17,010	936	16,883	13,580	17,010	936	16,003	12,510	53,510
Totals	35,112	7,306	28,116	20,880	35,112	7,088	28,304	25,370	116,370

COKE FREIGHT RATES.	
The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basic district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masonston district) to principal industrial points are as follows per ton, per 1,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1922:	
Baltimore	13.21
Buffalo	2.62
Canion	4.16
Chicago	2.77
Cleveland	2.77
Columbus	2.77
Detroit	4.54
St. Louis	2.77
Erie	4.16
Harrisburg	2.00
Joliet	4.16
Louisville	4.16
Minneapolis	4.79
New York	3.32
Philadelphia	1.51
Pittsburgh	2.27
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.54
Potashland, Ont.	2.28
Portland	2.28
Reading	3.28
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	4.69
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	4.79
South Bethlehem	3.32
Toledo, O.	3.28
Wheeling	2.27
Valley Points	2.27
For Export:	
From Connellsville district:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel)	\$3.02
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel)	3.02
From Latrobe district:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel)	2.82
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel)	2.82

Pittsburg Operators Refuse To Accept Cleveland Terms

Decision Made Known in Re-
sponse to Request of District 5
for Conference.

AGREEMENT IS SIGNED

Operators Scattered Throughout Seven
States Agreed by Settlement
Concluded Between U. M. W.
and Operators Late Tuesday Afternoon.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Pittsburg Coal Producers' Association, which yesterday was invited by the United Mine Workers of District 5 to meet with the officers of that district in an effort to adjust the coal strike under the wage scale adopted in Cleveland, today declined to accept the terms of the Cleveland conference.

Announcement of the producers' association came after a long meeting of the scale committee which convened in the form of a letter addressed to Mr. Fagan, which said:

"Your telegram of August 16 requesting the operators of the Pittsburg Coal Producers' Association to meet with your representatives to negotiate a wage agreement in conformity with the so-called basic agreement negotiated by rump convention in Cleveland Tuesday last, received.

"In reply we desire to inform you that we will not meet with your representatives to negotiate a wage scale on such a basis.

"The operators of the association, as they have heretofore several times notified you, are still ready and willing to negotiate with your district organization a wage scale without the check-off."

It was also announced that the four mines opened by members of the organization in Washington county were being operated "according to program." Pennsylvania cavalrymen are on duty in the vicinity of their mines.

The association represented about 60 per cent of the 45,000,000 tons annually produced in this district.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Immediate resumption of coal production in situ mines scattered over seven states was ordered last night and in some places the cutting of coal was to be started today.

Orders for miners to return to work were sent by district union officials after operators had signed an agreement renewing the wage contracts that were in force when the men quit.

Union leaders insisted that non-union mines in the three counties are operating on a basis far below normal and that it will be only a matter of time until the operators will join in the Cleveland agreement.

Similar statements were made by others who added they anticipated a break in the ranks of miners. Operators said they would welcome return of their men on the open shop basis.

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union mines in the three counties are operating on a basis far below normal and that it will be only a matter of time until the operators will join in the Cleveland agreement.

The operators were unanimously

against the establishment of a fair

price and a lengthy discussion took

place on this feature. The regional committee will have in addition to the local appontees to be announced later this week a joint representa-

tive of the Interstate Commerce

Commission and the Pennsylvania

Fuel commission and a representative of the coal carriers to act with them.

The regional committees will be

known as Central Pennsylvania,

Westmoreland county, Fayette and

Greene counties, Connellsville, So-

uthern district, Northwestern Pennsyl-

vania and Washington and Allegheny

counties. These committees will

handle the priority requests for con-

tracting for the distribution of coal

through the state commission. Plans

for sending large common pools of

coal to the various districts for dis-

tribution in emergencies were also

discussed.

The advisory committee selected

Pemberton S. Hutchinson, Philadel-

phia, as its chairman.

Plans for extending the break of the

strike also were laid by the union

men.

Frank Farrington, the Illinois min-

ers' president, announced that he

would ask the Illinois operators to

meet the union's district scale com-

mittee at Chicago on Friday.

John Hossler, head of the Indiana

miners, also asked the Indiana oper-

ators to join in a scale confer-

ence at Terre Haute on the same day.

Mr. Lewis and other union officials

remained to conclude conferences

with operators, but most of the min-

ers remained home.

Pennsylvania Coal Operators Oppose "Fair Price" Plan

HARRISBURG, Aug. 16.—Several

regional committees will handle the

bituminous coal distribution in con-

junction with the Pennsylvania fuel

commission, it was decided Tuesday

at a meeting of the bituminous divi-

sion of the fuel commission. The fuel

commission served notice on the op-

erators that a fair price would be

established as soon as bituminous

production reached such a quantity

that the state could act.

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When this message was carried to

Capitol Hill, Senator Reed dug up the

records of his investigation into the

conduct of

DECIDED INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION 19TH STRIKE WEEK

**Estimated Total 4,800,000 Gain
of 500,000 Tons Over the
Week Preceding.**

STRIKE OF R. R. SHOPMEN

**Still Deterring Factor in Southern
Fields Where Output Has Been Cut
To 41 Per Cent Against 51 Before
Rail Strike; Coke Slowly Increases.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The 19th week of the strike, August 7-13, opened with a decided increase in production, says the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. Returns so far received indicate an output of soft coal of about 4,800,000 net tons, or 500,000 tons more than the week before. The increase is due to gradual improvement in traffic conditions on the railroads serving non-union fields and also, but only in a very small way, to increased production in fields hitherto throttled by the strike. Despite this increase in bituminous coal output the 19th week finds production still about 550,000 tons below the level reached before the shopmen's strike.

Production of anthracite in the 19th week will be less than 30,000 tons. The total output of all coal, anthracite and bituminous therefore, in wound numbers is 4,830,000 tons; in the corresponding week of 1921, 7,771,000 tons of bituminous and 1,772,000 tons of anthracite were produced, making a total of 9,543,000 tons; and the year before the total of all coal produced was 12,222,000 tons. The present rate of output is, therefore, about 5,000,000 tons below normal.

The trend of production is shown by the cars loaded daily by the railroads. Loadings on Monday, August 7, were 16,024 cars, an increase over the preceding Monday of seven per cent. During the following days, the loadings dropped to 13,217 on Thursday. They remained greater, however, than on corresponding days of the preceding week.

In the Middle and Southern Appalachians, which have been the principal sources of supply, production has been curtailed by the shopmen's strike but has gradually increased during August. The unorganized districts of this territory gained, by relief from traffic congestion, about 200,000 tons over the output of last week. The non-union and partly organized fields of this region are now furnishing about 41 per cent of the total output in the United States, whereas they furnished 54 per cent in the week ended June 24. The districts in Pennsylvania and the Central Competitive field and those west of the Mississippi have been less affected by traffic congestion. Changes in shipments there measure better the direct influences of efforts to overcome the strike. In Pennsylvania the output since the last week of July has increased somewhat, returns this week indicating shipments larger than reported for any other week during the strike. Union districts in West Virginia also reported slight increases. On the other hand reports for last week indicate decreased production in the strongly organized districts of the central states.

Production of beehive coke continues to increase slowly. From reports of coke loaded for shipment on the principal railroads the Geological Survey estimates the total output in the first week of August at 116,000 tons, an increase of 4,000 tons over the week preceding. The increase occurred in the Connellsville region where, according to The Courier, the output rose from 72,700 to 75,370 tons. Production in the region is still, however, barely half of that in the last week before the strike. The Courier states that of the 35,422 ovens in the region 7,068 are now in blast as against 4,820 on May 6, and 11,384 on April 1.

For the country as a whole, the output of coke in the corresponding week of the past four years has been as follows: 1918, 574,000; 1919, 339,000; 1920, 382,000; 1921, 55,000.

Thus it is seen that while the current rate of output is above that of 1921, it is but 26 per cent of the rate in 1918, 1919 and 1920.

**Trainmen and
Switchmen Quit
At Green Bay**

GREEN BAY, W. S., Aug. 15.—All train service men and switchmen at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops refused to go to work this morning because of the presence of armed guards in the roundhouse.

A few shop employees at work repairing a disabled engine last night were stoned by strike sympathizers who the guards fired over the heads of the attackers.

PRIZES AT BRINKERTON

Annual Awards Made for Best Gardens and Lawns at Frick Plant.

YOUNG'S PLEASANT, Aug. 11.—The annual garden and lawn inspection was held Wednesday at the Brinkerton plant of the H. C. Frick Co. Company. J. H. Blitz appointed the following men who acted as judges: W. L. Wright, Ralph J. Kramer and Charles Douth.

The value of gardens was placed as follows: Fifty gardens total value \$1,620; average vs us per garden, \$22.40; eight outside gardens, value, \$610; total valuation of all gardens, \$2,230. Prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, best vegetable garden, House No. 61, Mme. Halasz, miner; second prize, best garden, House No. 66, John Felo, miner.

First prize, best flower garden, House No. 26, Mr. Emerson Long; second prize, best flower garden, House No. 20, Mrs. John Wassie, Sr.

COKE PRODUCTION

In Connellsville and Lower Connellsville Districts, Compared With 1921.

The estimated production of coke in net tons in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts, by weeks with the total compared with the corresponding week of 1921, is shown in the following:

Week	Month	Purn. Total	Total
Jan. 7-13	Jan.	4,919	81,139
Jan. 14-20	Feb.	5,610	88,910
Jan. 21-27	Mar.	5,830	85,550
Feb. 1-7	Apr.	5,360	85,820
Feb. 8-14	May	5,320	90,139
Feb. 15-21	June	5,300	91,520
Feb. 22-28	July	5,300	116,140
Mar. 1-7	Aug.	5,375	116,140
Mar. 8-14	Sept.	5,375	116,140
Mar. 15-21	Oct.	5,375	116,140
Mar. 22-28	Nov.	5,375	116,140
Apr. 1-7	Dec.	5,375	116,140
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Over Two and Half Billion Tons Recoverable Coal Yet Underlying Fayette County

HARRISBURG, Aug. 12.—Biluminous coal fields in Pennsylvania hold 42,330,000 short tons of recoverable coal, according to a survey just completed by the bureau of topographic and geological survey of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. From the figures made public today by Secretary of Internal Affairs James F. Woodward it will be seen that the present generation will have little cause to worry for it is estimated that the the present rate of consumption the supply will last approximately 200 years. Prior to the completion of the survey it had been generally believed that the biluminous fields held at least 75,000,000 short tons of recoverable coal which would last approximately 500 years.

The original bituminous deposits in Pennsylvania reached a total of 75,289,665,000 tons and thus far only 5,619,665,000 tons have been mined out. Waste and unrecoverable coal leaves a total of 42,330,000,000 tons which can be mined out and used.

The largest original deposits were found in Washington and Greene counties. Washington originally held 16,526,023,000 tons while Greene held short tons the bituminous coal deposit originally 10,330,394,000 tons. Thus it stands in Pennsylvania today:

County	Original Deposit	Mined Out	Recoverable
Allegheny	3,189,400,000	669,300,000	1,486,000,000
Armstrong	3,750,700,000	107,390,000	2,491,100,000
Beaver	1,116,400,000	1,400,000	560,000,000
Blair	51,900,000	11,000,000	25,000,000
Bradford	39,000,000	300,000	19,000,000
Buckley	4,550,000,000	40,000,000	2,309,000,000
Cambria	5,383,000,000	465,900,000	3,638,000,000
Cameron	42,000,000	100,000	39,000,000
Centre	42,200,000	60,000,000	184,000,000
Clarion	1,817,000,000	37,000,000	1,069,000,000
Cleaveland	3,922,000,000	308,210,000	2,165,400,000
Clinton	93,000,000	5,000,000	44,000,000
Erie	610,000,000	27,000,000	297,000,000
Fayette	5,229,754,00	895,544,000	2,604,400,000
Greene	10,330,394,000	42,000,000	7,011,000,000
Indiana	6,339,400,000	299,200,000	1,288,700,000
Jefferson	3,420,000,000	180,000,000	1,900,000,000
Lawrence	611,000,000	300,000	311,000,000
Lycoming	68,000,000	200,000	34,000,000
Mercer	368,000,000	40,000,000	172,000,000
McKean	220,700,000	300,000	135,000,000
Somerset	6,091,800,000	187,344,000	3,986,900,000
Taylor	124,400,000	23,000,000	52,000,000
Washington	10,526,023,000	567,763,000	5,181,580,000
Westmoreland	6,328,504,000	1,218,147,000	3,297,500,000
Broad Top Field	331,000,000	46,843,000	265,800,000
Total	76,259,056,000	5,519,685,000	43,820,860,000

"SETTLEMENT" WILL CAUSE SLOW GAIN COAL PRODUCTION

Most Be Large Increase Before Steel Industry Can Expect Larger Receipts from Mine.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The kind of "settlement" of the coal strike obtained in Cleveland this week involving only about 15 per cent of the production formerly union promises a very slow increase in the production of coal, and accordingly the outlook for steel production in the next few weeks is even less promising than it was a week or two ago. Quite an increase in coal production must occur before the steel industry can expect larger receipts of coal, as other interests must be taken care of first. Meanwhile the industry's stocks of coal are rapidly approaching the vanishing point.

The rate of steel ingot production this week is probably under 30,000,000 tons a year, or more than 20 per cent under the high point of late in June.

The market for forward deliveries of steel products, for shipment after orders now on mill books have been filled, has almost disappeared. Some steel for construction jobs is being placed but there is no general market. With restricted production it will take so long for mills to complete their present business that they are indisposed to consider fresh obligations, unless perhaps at much higher prices, while consumers are naturally timid about making engagements for the indefinite future.

The tendency of mills to advance prices is more pronounced, all effort to hold the market steady and at an attractive level having apparently been abandoned. Independents having advanced pipe \$6 a ton on black and \$4 a ton on galvanized, and wire products by \$2 a ton on wire and \$4 a ton on nails. The United States Steel Corporation adheres to old prices on these products, whereas recently it has been advancing bars, shapes and plates.

The general tone of business is distinctly less favorable. Industrial activity has fallen off somewhat and is expected to decrease still further, chiefly as a result of confidence in the future being disturbed by the coal and railroad strikes, though the stampede to build dwelling houses is considered a contributing factor.

Nova Scotia Coal Industry Tied Up

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Aug. 15.— Virtually every important coal mine in Nova Scotia is closed today by a strike of 12,000 miners. Five thousand Cape Breton miners—a mass meeting at Glace Bay and other large meetings repudiated the agreement which their officers made with the British Empire Steel Corporation and declared for the strike.

Higher Steel Wages Forecast. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 12.—Leaders in the steel industry are anticipating a wage advance following the coal and railway strikes and restoration of more normal conditions in the industry. Higher wages must be paid to attract more men to the industry, may leading executives.

INDIAN CREEK HELD NOT ONLY SOURCE OF PENNSY WATER SUPPLY

Testimony in the Indian creek water litigation was resumed Monday afternoon before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen after the week-end recess with the defendants endeavoring to refute the testimony of the plaintiffs that the Indian creek was their only available source of water supply.

Chief interest centered in the testimony of Mr. Lecloux, who was in charge of the construction of the Indian creek dam, and also several other dams for the American Pipe & Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Lecloux offered several reports of evidence which he said were submitted to the American Pipe & Manufacturing Company advising other sites for the proposed Indian creek dam. Just what position Mr. Lecloux is holding at the present time was not stated. However, he showed first hand information as to the proceedings leading up to the construction of the Indian creek dam.

He enumerated three sites which he said were recommended for the Indian creek dam and several others which he said were less desirable because of the fact that they were below the coal measure. These three sites he said covered a total of 22,000 acres which would permit the storage of 5,374,000,000 gallons of water divided as follows: Mill creek, 1,200 acres; Back creek, 200 acres, and Roaring run, 900 acres. All of these he said were located in the Indian creek watershed but above the site of the present dam. The most desirable site of all for a dam in the Indian creek water shed he said was above Jones Mill which would store 8,000,000,000 gallons of water and be above the coal measure.

Mr. Lecloux also described other dams which he said were constructed for the American Pipe & Manufacturing Company located in Cambria county. The American Pipe & Manufacturing Company, plaintiff witnesses testified, constructed the Indian creek dam. Mr. Lecloux said all of the dams constructed by this company were above the coal measure with the exception of Indian creek. Object of this testimony was to show that the construction company disregarded recommendations in selecting the present site of the dam and took no cognizance of the coal land above the dam which if developed would drain into Indian creek.

The tendency of mills to advance

prices is more pronounced, all effort

to hold the market steady and at an

attractive level having apparently

been abandoned. Independents

having advanced pipe \$6 a ton on

black and \$4 a ton on galvanized,

and wire products by \$2 a ton on

wire and \$4 a ton on nails.

The United States Steel Corpo-

ration adheres to old prices on these

products, whereas recently it has been

advancing bars, shapes and plates.

The general tone of business is dis-

tinguished less favorable. Industrial ac-

tivity has fallen off somewhat and is ex-

pected to decrease still further, chief-

ly as a result of confidence in the

future being disturbed by the coal and

railroad strikes, though the stampede

to build dwelling houses is considered

a contributing factor.

Steel Workers Laid Off.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—The first serious result of the coal strike to the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district was reported yesterday when No. 2 and No. 3 bar and rail mills and the open hearth department of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, ceased operations for lack of fuel, and approximately 1,000 men were deprived of employment.

A Mine Expert in

Safe-Opening Stunt.

Recently G. T. Powell, foreman

of the Evansville

mine, received an urgent call for help from

the office during the night and at

about 12 o'clock he was summoned to

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The Weekly Courier.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

HENRY P. SNYDER,
Founder and Editor, 1878-1916.MRS. K. M. SNYDER,
President.JAS. J. DRISCOLL,
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the post office, Connellsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, '22

—KINSHIP IN AFFLICTION.

Those persons closely associated with others who possess outstanding traits of character and rare qualities of mind and heart, have a privilege they do not always value until some unhappy circumstance deprives them of further enjoyment of it. They then have a keen realization of the loss they have sustained. Out of sad experience of this kind The Courier family can testify to the truth of this statement.

Twice within the past six years has the executive and directing head of this enterprise been removed by the hand of death. Henry P. Snyder, founder and editor for 37 years, through whose genius, ability and industry The Courier acquired first rank among the small city newspapers of the state, left a heritage which has been both priceless and inspiring to his co-workers since his death in October, 1916.

Through longer association and more intimate contact with the members of the force Mr. Snyder naturally came to fill a larger place in their lives and daily labors than Mrs. Snyder. But that she had been the affectionate helpmate of her husband during the long months when sheer force of nerve and determination Mr. Snyder kept his place at the helm, created a bond of sympathy between Mrs. Snyder and her employees, when she became president, which members of The Courier family prized highly and sought always to tenderly nourish.

Conscious of Mrs. Snyder's interest and pride in their fidelity and loyalty, the employees of The Courier felt that they sustained to their employer something more vital and enduring than the relations of wage-earners to a wage-payer, just as they had previously felt concerning their relations to Mr. Snyder.

Death having again severed the ties which had been formed through years of service with and for Mr. Snyder, and continued with the same faithfulness under the administration of Mrs. Snyder, The Courier family has today a more definite and clearer comprehension than any other persons can possibly have, of the poignancy of the grief which has come to the fatherless and motherless children in a deeply saddened, but previously happy, household.

With an abiding sense of kinship in affliction The Courier family craves the privilege to share the sorrow which has come into these young lives, as well also the solemn pride which will always be theirs as the children of parents whom to have known or to have served was to love and esteem.

To them the hearts of all people within the sphere of The Courier's acquaintance and influence will go out in gentlest and most compassionate sympathy in this the second of their sad bereavements.

MUST BE MORE THAN A DISASTER.

The great bulk of men on strike in the Connellsville region have won public commendation for their orderly behavior and regard for the law during their idleness. So much reliance has been placed upon these men that they will allow nothing to reflect discreditably upon the reputation they have acquired, that Sheriff Shaw has found no occasion to call for the stationing of National Guard units in the region to aid the local police officers and the State Constabulary in preserving order.

In view of these circumstances the activities of what appears to be organized groups of dynamiters calls for vigorous action on part of the authorities backed by the union officials and every loyal citizen.

The miners' union has proclaimed that it is a "100 per cent American organization," and its officials have repeatedly urged its members to refrain from every sort of violence. While it has not been established that the persons who have been blowing up houses and attempting to destroy railroad bridges are bona fide members of the union, this organization must bear a large part of the blame. The officials should, therefore, spare no effort to aid the peace officers in ferreting out those who are responsible for the sabotage recently committed in various parts of the region. Until this is done the public will not attach much importance to the avowals of Americanism by the union officials.

acts which involve the destruction of property and possibly of human lives must be more than disavowed or condemned. They must be stopped. If this is not done by the agencies in the region it will be done by the State — the exercise of its sovereign power.

WHAT "SENIORITY" MEANS.

Outside the ranks of railroad workers and officials there is not generally a very clear understanding of the meaning and importance of the term "seniority," as applied to employment in the railroad service. Some persons have a hazy idea that it has something to do with the promotion of employees, and that is about as far as their knowledge of the subject goes. Now that the seniority issue, which was not included in the original demands, but has developed since the strike began, has become the barrier to a settlement, more definite information concerning it is essential to an intelligent understanding of the reasons why it is now the principal subject of contention between the parties to the strike.

Seniority in each class of railroad employee means that those who have served continuously in a class are rated in the list according to the length of their service, those serving longest being at the head. Having attained that rating means that they have first call upon promotions, desirable transfers and continuous employment when conditions arise requiring forces to be reduced.

For the classes of men now on strike the seniority rules were promulgated by the United States Railroad Labor Board on November 29, 1921, as an addendum to Decision No. 222. The chief provisions of these rules are:

RULE 37. Employers serving on night shifts during day work shall have preference to those vacancies occurring to their seniority.

RULE 38. When no vacancies occur in the respective crafts, the oldest employee in point of service shall, if sufficient ability is shown by trial, be given preference in filling such new jobs or vacancies that may be debarable to them.

RULE 39. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, the hours may be reduced to forty (40) per week and the pay reduced by the force. When the force is reduced, seniority as per rule 37 will govern.

In the restoration of forces seniority will be given preference in restoring to the service of the company reasonable time, and shall be returned to their former positions if possible.

RULE 40. When reducing forces, if men are separated at their regular work, they will give preference to transfer to a neutral point with privilege of returning to same station when force is increased, such transfer to be made without expense to the company.

Operations of these rules gives to employees who stand near the lead of the lists in their several classes a number of valuable and highly prized privileges, among which are the following:

1—Choice of the opportunity of shifting from night to day work.

2—Choice of desirable vacancies when they occur or new jobs when created.

3—In case of a reduction in force, assurance that they will be the last to be laid off, and the first to be taken on when forces are increased.

4—When forces are reduced at one point on a division or system, cleanliness is often sacrificed for another point, the opportunity of temporarily filling the vacancies at that point without loss of rights at their regular place of employment.

An appreciation of what the loss of these privileges would mean, especially to the older employees who have struck, makes it plain why they are resisting the ultimatum of the executives that when the strikers return to work they must do so as new employees, insofar as relates to seniority. On the other hand, the executives contend that the proposal to restore unimpaired the seniority rights of the striking employees would result in a complete demoralization of morale, because such a restoration would, among other things, mean:

1—That a returned striker would displace on the seniority list a man who had remained loyal wherever the seniority of the striker was greater than that of the man who had remained on the job.

2—That every striker would take precedence over men employed since the strike began.

3—That the new men employed since the strike began would necessarily be the first laid off in any reduction of forces, and that, therefore, the promises by the management of regular and continuous employment would be violated.

4—That loyal men of low seniority, and new employees who accepted employment during the strike, would be made the casual or intermittent employees, while the men who quit their jobs and returned after the strike, would hold the positions insuring permanent and regular employment.

The foregoing is what seniority means to the old and new employees and to the railway management and explains, without the necessity of further elucidation, why the issue has become the vital one in connection with a settlement of the strike of the members of the shopcraft unions.

PRIMARIES AND WOMEN VOTERS.

Some things have happened in the realm of politics within the past week which will tend to put many women voters to a rigid stand, to some of their number, an annoying test.

At the earlier primaries of the year the bulk of the candidates who were strongly supported by the women voters were nominated. Their success in these campaigns was regarded as proof of the growing strength of the women voters and it was proclaimed that they had thus demonstrated the right to be classed as the deciding factor in elections.

In the more recent primaries the candidates in whose interests the women were zealous workers have not fared so well, with the result that those who have been forecasting a series of victories for the women voters have become less confident in their predictions.

The particular campaigns in which women had taken most active part and displayed greatest energy in behalf of their favorites were in Missouri and Virginia. In the former state the object was to defeat Senator Reed for renomination and in the latter to bring about the nomination of Ex-Governor Westmoreland Davis for United States

Senator. In Missouri great bitterness and intense activity marked the campaign. Regarding Senator Reed as antagonistic to equal suffrage and opposed to legislation giving women larger liberties, the women of Missouri took membership in the "Rid-Of-Read" clubs and worked untiringly to accomplish the purpose of these organizations. But notwithstanding their efforts, aided by the followers of Champ Clark and the friends of Ex-President Wilson, the opponents of Reed failed to prevent his nomination.

In Virginia Mrs. Davis, manager of her husband's campaign, had enlisted the support of the women's organizations, but without success against a much less capable candidate whose principal appeal was addressed to men voters of "wet" predilections, sentiments and habits.

A woman candidate for Senator was defeated in West Virginia. In Kansas two women who ran for governor received a comparatively small vote. Miss Alice Robertson, member of Congress from Oklahoma won a recommendation in favor of the united opposition of the women voters who fought her because she had not accepted their suggestions as to legislation favoring women. The only significant successes of women candidates, or those favored by their organizations, was the nomination of two women for the Senate, one in Wisconsin and one in Minnesota.

Otherwise the net result of the late primaries has been somewhat disappointing, not to say disappointing, to the women's organizations, which are thus beginning to have much the same experience which comes to about the same proportion of male voters at each election. Whether the women will take their defeats and setbacks as philosophically as their brother voters, and come up smiling in support of the ticket at the general election is one of the uncertainties of the developing political situation.

Women rightly enjoy the distinction and credit of being influenced more by principle than by party, hence may be dismobilized to go along "for the good of the party" as readily as men do. The prediction can therefore safely be made that they will continue to be as independent and self-reliant in action at the polls as they are in thought and conviction as to their duty.

MAKING THE PUBLIC DRINKING GLASS SAFE.

The State Department of Health has engaged for some time in a crusade to safeguard the public against the spread of disease through the agency of the public drinking glass.

The means employed is a thorough inspection of soda fountains and other public drinking places and the prosecution of proprietors for failure to provide proper means for cleansing glasses and other vessels used in dispensing drinks and seasonal refreshments.

It has been found by these inspections in various parts of the state that cleanliness is often sacrificed for speed.

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COUNTRY CLUB TO BE OPENED ABOUT SEPT. 1

Rapid Progress Made on Golf Course, Club House and Swimming Pool.

MANY SEEK MEMBERSHIP

Family Plan for Identification With Club Will Be Taken Up After the Stockholder List Is Closed; Applications From Outside Are Numerous.

Following a meeting of the board of governors of the Pleasant Valley Country Club Wednesday night, an announcement was made that the club house will be formally opened soon after September 1, that the swimming pool will be ready by that time and that the work on the golf course also will have been completed.

The former J. C. Detwiler residence, which was one of the best, if not the best, in the country homes, is being remodeled for a club house. The remodeling will be finished by the end of the month. The entire porch has been enclosed in glass and will be furnished. The new kitchen, connecting with an outside cold storage cave, is about ready. A large lounging porch 60x30 feet, has been constructed. There will be ready shower baths for men and women together with private lockers. Hand-some wicker furniture has been purchased and is being installed.

Equipment for the kitchen has been purchased all of the most modern type, and orders have been placed for lines, china and silverware for the dining room. It is expected everything will have been made ready by September 1 for members of the club to take advantage of its privilege. Competent stewards and a chef are to be engaged.

The entire building is being repainted.

To the north of the club house east of the public road a concrete swimming pool, 100-feet long and 50 feet wide, is under construction and will be ready by the time of the opening of the club house. The pool will range in depth from 18 inches at one end to eight feet at the other. Bottom and sides will be of concrete. Water will be supplied from Winkert and Spruce creeks, the flow to be controlled by dams. All this work will be completed within 10 days it was announced.

Last week the tennis courts were given the final rolling. Top soil will now be put on and netting erected. The courts will be ready by the end of the week.

Contractor F. T. Stanford will have a force of 15 men and four teams at work continually during the remainder of the month on the golf course in building the three remaining greens and seeding all greens and tees and re-seeding portions of the fairways. A power motor has been purchased for cutting the grass of the course. In order to provide ample water for watering the greens in dry weather a wooden tank with a capacity of 20,000 gallons is being erected on the hill overlooking the club house. Half of the capacity of the tank will be used daily in dry weather for watering the grass. The water will be pumped by electricity from a pump connecting with Mounts creek and will flow by gravity to the golf course.

The gun range has been in use for some time. Members of the club have been holding shooting meets three times a week. The range is equipped with all modern devices for clay pigeon shooting.

The old mill and other buildings with the exception of the main barn have been removed. The barn will be utilized. The lower por. on will be converted into dressing rooms for men and women using the swimming pool. Owing to the lateness of the season this work will be deferred until next spring. The upper part of the big structure will be converted into a dancing pavilion.

In addition to the stockholder members a larger number of persons are waiting to be taken into the club on the family membership plan—families of stockholders. There have been numerous applications for memberships from places other than Connellsville and Scottsdale in which the stockholder members have been listed.

The club as a whole has taken on an aspect that has been the subject of enthusiastic comment by persons who have been in touch with what is going on. The work accomplished has been at a large expenditure of money but it is considered money well spent.

Brother of Rev. Hetrick Victim of Auto Accident

John Hetrick, 37 years old, a brother of Rev. Dr. W. E. Hetrick, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, this city, died in the arrubis Hospital Saturday as the result of injuries sustained in an unusual automobile accident.

Mr. Park W. Botts, a neighbor had invited Mr. Hetrick to accompany him and a driver while the latter was teaching Mrs. Botts how to drive a new car. At a street crossing a child ran out directly in front of the automobile. In attempting to avoid hitting the child, the woman drove collied with a truck. A large burst and the machine overturned. Mr. Hetrick was pinned under the car suffering a compound fracture of his skull. He was taken to the hospital but never regained consciousness. Mrs. Botts, owner of the car and the driver escaped with cuts by broken glass and severe bruises.

Mrs. Shallenberger Improves. Mrs. Ellen Shallenberger, who was injured a few weeks ago when she fell down a flight of stairs at the home of her daughter in Pittsburgh, is able to do about in the house. Mrs. Shallenberger is a sister of W. H. Shaw of this city.

GRANGERS LOOKING FOR GREAT TIME AT OUTING AUGUST 26

Eureka Grange, Scottdale, Joining Forces With Fayette County for Gals Event.

Arrangements for the annual Grange picnic to be held at Dawson Driving Park, Saturday August 26 are nearing completion and from all indications it will be a gala event. Eureka Grange of Scottdale is joining with the Fayette county Grangers in this event and the largest crowd in the history of the county grangers picnics are anticipated.

The committee in charge has arranged the most attractive program which is sure to, please all ages and fancies. There will be good speaking, first class entertainment, sports events and above all a sumptuous feast. Grangers never overlook this feature of a picnic. John C Blaney of Smock and H. D. Landenberger of Dawson comprise the committee in charge of refreshments and their reputation along this line is well known to all grangers.

The committee has secured a prominent speaker of the State but has not divulged his name. There will be a variety of athletic events the chief interest being centered in the post-war contest. Last year Curfew Grange defeated Dawson in this contest and this year Curfew Grange has challenged Perryopolis Grange. Show Star Grange has accepted a challenge from Dawson. Other Grangers wishing to enter the contest should select ten men all members of the same Grange and communicate with Harold Arnold, Tri-State phone Dawson or postoffice Vanderbilt, R. D.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend this picnic. All grangers are requested to bring their neighbors with them and enjoy one of the biggest days in the history of Fayette county Grangers. J. O. Strickler of Smock is secretary and will gladly furnish information desired in connection with the picnic.

POLAND CHINA SHOW AT DAWSON FAIR, SEPTEMBER

President O. W. Rittenhouse presided at the called meeting of the Fayette County Poland China Swine Breeders Association held Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Building in Uniontown, and attended by Poland China breeders from every section of the county.

Dr. King said four persons are to him knowledge now undergoing treatment to prevent hydrophobia and suggested that if there are others who have been bitten by a suspected dog they at once consult a physician. He said the period of incubation may extend over a period of several months and at times the period is as much as a year and half.

Mr. Hartz, who was employed at the Soisson brick plant at South Connellsville worked Monday and Tuesday. He had previously been employed in the mines. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Oliza Phumek Hartz and four children Margaret Virginia Eleanor and John. He was a member of the Immaculate Conception Church.

The funeral will be made on Monday morning from this residence with requiem high mass at the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church at Church Hill the sum of \$2,000 for general church expenses.

Fourth Item—The second and third items shall be free from payment of collaternal, direct inheritance or any other taxes or commissions, these to be borne by the residue of my estate.

Fifth Item—I hereby authorize and empower my said executors or their successors in trust to sell, dispose of and convey in fee simple all or any part of my personal or real estate either by public or private sale or sales without any liability of the purchasers, for the application, non-application or misapplication of the purchase money and I also give my said executors full power to convert into money any or all of my personal or real estate or have same distributed in kind as may be deemed advisable and after the payment of all my just debts, expenses and bequests herein recited and taxes the just residue of my estate shall pass in accordance with the interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sixth Item—I hereby name Ade Curry Crow Evans Curry Crow and the Fayette Title & Trust Company of Uniontown as executors of my last will and testament.

Seventh Item—I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Mc Clellandtown Presbyterian Church at Church Hill the sum of \$2,000 for general church expenses.

Eighth Item—The second and third items shall be free from payment of collaternal, direct inheritance or any other taxes or commissions, these to be borne by the residue of my estate.

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Nineteenth Item—I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Mc Clellandtown Presbyterian Church at Church Hill the sum of \$2,000 for general church expenses.

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MRS. K. M. SNYDER, PRESIDENT OF THE COURIER CO. DIES

Victim of Bronchial Pneumonia Which Developed Wednesday.

HER DEVOTED ATTENTION

During Illness of Her Husband, the Late Henry P. Snyder, Believed to Have Impaired Her Own Health; Funeral Tomorrow Afternoon.

Mrs. Katharine McIntyre Snyder, who has served as president of the Courier Company since the death of her husband, the late Henry P. Snyder, October 27, 1918, died at her residence, 119 East Fairview avenue, Friday morning, August 11, he end came, following a 24-hour period of unconsciousness resulting primarily from bronchial pneumonia which developed Wednesday evening. Prior to that time Mrs. Snyder had been confined to her bed at intervals for two weeks but her condition had not been regarded as serious. For several years past Mrs. Snyder had not been in robust health but having extraordinary recuperative powers had been able with each recurring illness to regain strength and to resume her duties.

Mrs. Snyder was a daughter of John P. and Mrs. Alice Kuhn McIntyre, both deceased. She was born in McKeesport July, 1878, which place was her residence until her marriage to Mr. Snyder, January 26, 1905. Mrs. Snyder received her education in the schools of McKeesport and at Pennsylvania College, Pittsburgh.

Possessed of a charming personality, vivacity and gracefulness of manner, Mrs. Snyder was a prime favorite in the social circles of McKeesport and of her adopted city. During the protracted impairment of Mr. Snyder's health she applied herself to caring for him with untiring devotion and forgetfulness of self which is characteristic of a loving wife and mother. It is the testimony of those most intimate with her that her unstinted self-sacrifice in her husband's behalf did much to lengthen his days but at the willingly paid cost of impairing her own health and strength.

Subsequent to Mr. Snyder's death Mrs. Snyder applied herself to her home duties and of the presidency of The Courier Company with that boundless energy which was second nature to her. During the war she gave freely of her time and means to all the activities having to do with promoting the welfare of the boys in our country's service. No call upon her patriotism or generosity was unanswered.

To the employees of The Courier Mrs. Snyder sustained relations which always inspired the highest respect and admiration as well as affection. Occasions were frequent when the members of The Courier family were given substantial evidence of the interest and sympathy of their employer and proof that she regarded them as more than as mere units in the conduct of the establishment.

Mrs. Snyder is survived by four children, Henry P. Snyder, II, Alice Kuhn Snyder, Katharine McIntyre Snyder and Mary Elizabeth Snyder, and a brother, John P. McIntyre, Jerome, Idaho, the sole surviving member of her family. Her mother died at Mrs. Snyder's home January 11 last, as the result of injuries received on December 15 preceding when a taxicab in which she was riding was struck by a street car in McKeesport. The other survivors of Mrs. Snyder's immediate family are two uncles and one aunt, W. S. Kuhn, Burlingame, Calif.; J. S. Kuhn, Babylon, L. I., and Mrs. C. B. Speer of Pasadena, Calif., brothers and sisters of Mrs. Snyder's mother.

Of Mr. Snyder's family his daughter, Mrs. James H. Smith, whose mother was Mrs. Jean Roberts Snyder; and two granddaughters, Jane and Sarah Smith, and Mrs. Charles L. Gray, a sister of Isabella road, South Side, alone survive.

Mrs. Corinne V. Borland, McKeesport, a lifetime friend of Mrs. Snyder, was at her bedside at the time of her death. Henry Snyder was at home earlier in the evening and went with his sister, Mrs. J. R. Smith, to Uniontown at midnight, hence was not present when his mother died. Neither were Alice, Katharine and "Dolly," who were at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Gray.

Funeral services were held at the home Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. J. L. Proudfit, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Snyder was a member, officiated. Interment was made in Hill Grove Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were L. F. Ruth, F. W. Wright, S. R. Goldsmith, E. Dunn, John L. Gans, George M. Rossack, James J. Driscoll and C. B. McCormick. Active: O. R. Heywood, Ralph F. Sliger, W. S. Stimmel, James M. Driscoll, J. Wyllie Driscoll and C. Roy Miller.

STORE MANAGERS MEET

Sixty-Three Stores of Union Supply Represented at Annual Assembly.

Officials and store managers of the 63 stores of the Union Supply Company and traveling men who periodically assemble in Uniontown with lines of merchandise were guests at a luncheon given yesterday afternoon in the diningroom of the First Presbyterian Church of Uniontown. W. C. Hood, W. C. Mullin and J. W. Abraham were the only outside invited guests.

C. L. Steiner, superintendent of the Union Supply Company, had charge of the meeting, following the luncheon, at which one of the interesting features was a talk by J. W. Abraham.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

ARMED FARMER IN JAIL, WEST PENN MEN ERECT POLES

Peace reigns again at the farm of the Shipley estate near Grindstone, where on Thursday afternoon Howard Shipler, objecting to the West Penn System's constructing a high tension line across the farm, held a force of workmen at bay and for a time defied the county officers. Following Shipler's arrest and during his detention in Uniontown while arranging bail the West Penn gang hurriedly set the pine poles required and strung the wires. All the work was completed when Shipler returned to his home that night, under \$5,000 bail for a hearing before a justice in New Salem on a charge of pointing firearms.

Sheriff J. I. Shaw dispatched Deputy William C. Bishop of Connellsville with a writ of injunction from the court of Judge E. H. Repert. When the deputy arrived Shipler was on guard with a shotgun, seated on a high knoll overlooking the proposed scene of operations of the West Penn men. As Billy chambered over the fence into the field, Shipler started toward him with the gun. The deputy continued to advance until within hailing distance when he succeeded in making known his purpose. Shipler, in a rage, roared back that he did not want to hear it. Billy continued to advance, reading the writ, and then concluding handed it to Shipler. The latter refused to receive it and Billy placed it on the ground.

Shipler, continued his defiant attitude, declaring he would never submit and would "show the sheriff's office who is yellow." Billy informed him he was dealing now with the court and not with the West Penn and left. Returning to Uniontown he reported to the sheriff. Fearing possible trouble the sheriff, with Deputies Bishop and Edward Brady and Captain Herbert Smith of the state police, raced to the scene, and mobile. Shipler still held forth on the knoll, with the West Penn force keeping a safe distance. With Shipler was a force of striking miners who form a tent colony on the farm and who were believed to be sympathetic.

Leaping over the fence Captain Smith, rifle in hand, started toward the top of the hill, calling to Shipler to drop his gun. Shipler ignored the command. Captain Smith stopped, took deliberate aim with his rifle, and shouted:

"Drop it! Quick!"

Instantly, according to spectators, the gun dropped to the ground.

Still enraged, however, Shipler submitted to arrest. He was taken before a justice at New Salem, where Deputy Bishop made an information, following which he was removed to jail until bail was provided by a brother.

The strikers made no attempt to interfere in any way.

**Man Worth \$40,000
Jailed for Stealing
Motor Accessories**

Samuel Ponsette was committed to the county jail Friday morning by Corporal Stroup of the state police detachment at Dunbar, charged with stealing a large quantity of automobile accessories from a car belonging to W. P. Cochran of Dawson, Pontotoc, said to have had \$150 worth of stolen accessories in his possession when arrested. He resides in Westmoreland county near the border line, and is reputed to be worth \$40,000.

Much of the goods recovered by Corporal Stroup has been identified by the owner it is said. Ponsette appears to have a mania for stealing. He appeared little affected by his arrest.

Driving to the county jail Ponsette sat in the rear seat of a dilapidated Ford smoking a clay pipe and braced back in the seat as if he were riding in a \$20,000 limousine.

**Concrete Base of
Normalville Road
Now to North Bend**

The concrete base for the Normalville road has been completed as far as the plankade at North Bend. Contractor Michael Barber has halted operations at this point, planning to put down the brick paving surface to that point before resuming the base. It is understood concreting will be resumed at the Sandy flat end of the people's Furniture Store of Uniontown all around, for Charles W. Baer, president of Caravan No. 9, which represents Syria Temple in the coke metropolis, acted as chairman.

The attendance was good and the Dumbauld address covered a wide range, bearing principally on "The Art of Living Cheerfully."

**Fines Collected
Since Beginning
Of Month \$810**

A total of \$810 fines has been collected by the police department since the first of the month. This sum is a little over half of what was taken in during the last month, when \$1,565 was collected.

Justice Kephart Alumni Head.

CARLISLE, Aug. 14.—Justice John W. Kephart of Ebensburg, a member of the State Supreme Court, has been elected president of the Dickinson School of Law Alumni Association.

Sunday School Convention.

YOUNGWOOD, Aug. 14.—The Youngwood Sunday school district will hold its annual convention on August 27 in the United Brethren Church at Madison.

Debtors Removed.

The debtors on the state road between Evergreen and Scottsdale have been removed.

Farmers to Witness Ceremony.

Several thousand potato growers of Pennsylvania are expected to attend the ground-breaking exercises for the new hospital at the Pennsylvania State College on August 25. The potato industry of the state is raising funds for its erection.

Debtors Removed.

The debtors on the state road between Evergreen and Scottsdale have been removed.

Constituents Meet.

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Sunday School Convention.

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Advertisement in The Weekly Courier.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1922.

TO EASTERN POINTS.

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.

CONNEAUTVILLE
Westmoreland

Pittsburgh Fairmont GIBSON Latrobe

(2) (8) (1) (6)

Baltimore, Md. (Track Delivery) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Chester, Pa. (P. & R.) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Chesler, Pa. (P. & R.) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Harrisburg, Pa. (P. & R. P. & R.) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Johnstown, Pa. (P. & R.) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Long Branch, Pa. (P. & R. P. & R.) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

New York, N. Y. (B. & R.) ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Philadelphia ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Sparrows Point ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Steubenville, Pa. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Sumter, Pa. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Syracuse, N. Y. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.

Greenwich, local ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Greenwich, export ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Amity, F. O. B. vessels ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Harrisburg, Pa. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Greenville, ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Canton, Ohio, local ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Canton, Ohio, export ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

To CANADA BASING POINTS:

Pittsburgh Upper Lower

Group C'ville C'ville

Canton, Ohio ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Chicago, Ill. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Cleveland, Ohio ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Columbus, Ohio ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Dickenson, Pa. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Indiana Harbor, Ind. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Toledo, Ohio ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Youngstown, Ohio ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Lake Port. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

To CANADA BASING POINTS:

Buffalo, N. Y. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

Port Huron, Ont. ... 13.24 13.00 12.50 12.54

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact point of origin in which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch and including Buttdale; south to, but not including, Brownsville, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and east to Dickenson Run and southwest to and including Connellsville on the New York Central line.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Buttdale; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Brownsville and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickenson Run, including Connellsville, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

ORIGINATING DISTRICT

Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.

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